GENERAL TAYLOR'S BOOK.

"DESTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION." AIM AND ANIMES OF THE WORK-ITS BIAS, VENOM AND PERVERSION OF THE TRUTH-DOES IT REPRESENT OR MISREPRESENT THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE?

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, April 15 .- There has just appeared in England from an English press and publisher (Messrs, Blackwood) a book with this title: "Destruction and Reconstruction; Personal Experiences of the Late War in the United States. By Richard Taylor, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army." The title indicates pretty clearly the spirit and aim of the book. It is the work of an impenitent rebel; one more effort to reargue the lost cause before a tribunal which once was only too ready to give judgment in favor of the Confederacy. Whether anything is to be gained by such an attempt is a matter of opinion, and General Taylor was entitled to his. Since his book came out news of his death has reached England. I desire, therefore, to say as little as possible on what may be called the personal part of the question. If General Taylor were living I should have had criticisms to offer on the taste and temper in which he has done his work. I omit all that except so far as it touches the general question whether or not an American does well to spread abroad a libel on his own country even for a political purpose. Whether General Taylor still called himself an American, or would wish others to call him an American, I do not know. He writes throughout as a man might be expected to write who made war on the Government of his country, who detested that Government then and detests it still. Upon the leading members of it he lavishes such epithets as the French journalists of the most reckless sort are in the habit of lavishing on the Germans, ever since 1870. Upon the Government itself, upon its policy, upon the majority of the people ruled by it, upon the whole social life of the North, General Taylor pours out a torrent of invective and calumny. It must be supposed that an American would shrink from thus holding up his country and his countrymen to the contempt of Europe. Good taste and right feeling would revolt against it. It seems better, therefore, to suppose that General Taylor no longer considered himself a citizen of the United States. In that way he may be acquitted of this charge. It then becomes possible to deal with his book as a political manifesto. It no longer matters that it is published in England. It is a matter for regret that any man in General Taylor's position should still hold such opinions; should still hate the Union : should still look back upon the Rebellion as a struggle which had a just and honorable object; should still regret its failure and pursue, though by other means, the same and similar ends. But since that is the case, it is better the case should be stated. General Taylor's book is an invaluable testimony to the state of feeling which still exists, more or less generally, in the South, and the purposes still cherished and not always openly avowed. Extracts from it would make an excellent campaign document; a suggestion which I respectfully offer to the National Republican Committee, If the Solid South must be fought as such, she will be sure to supply us with plenty of weapons; and this is one.

General Taylor has spent some time in England. He was well received and personally liked. He learned enough of Englishmen to know that they were ashamed of having given their sympathies to slaveholders who organized a rebellion in order to extend slavery. He begins his book, therefore, by an attempt to prove that slavery had nothing to do with the Rebellion; or rather by a series of assertions from which the English reader is to infer that the real question at issue between the North and South was State Rights. Very likely he has met people here who believed that the war was a war out the tariff. There were such while it lasted. General Taylor dates back the causes of the war to the Colonial era. They cropped out, he says, into full view in the debates of the several State Assemblies on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when African slavery was universal. He refers to (though he does not mention) the Pennsylvania whiskey insurrection of 1794, and to the Hartford convention, as antecedent illustrations of 1861. He tells us that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was in reality a truce between antagonistic revenue systems, and he says expressly: "The common belief that slavery was the cause of civil war is incorreet," adding, "Abolitionists are not justified in claiming the glory and spoils of the conflict, and in pluming themselves as choosers of the slain," whatever that may mean. It appears further that immigration was one cause of the war. States in the West were controlled by Germans and Scandinavians; the Irish took possession of the seaboard towns; the modes of political thought were seriously disturbed and so "a tendency was manifested to transfer exciting topics from the domain of argument to that of violence." Then follows an account of the Charleston Democratic Convention of 1860, which the English reader may peruse without a suspicion that the Democratic party was then broken up and a double Democratic nomination engineered by Southern leaders for the express purpose of electing a Northern President and carrying their States ont in consequence. I need not stop for a single word of comment on all this. It occupies but a few pages; and is an adroit manœuvre to confuse the minds of the public to which General Taylor appeals in

England. The greater part of the volume is devoted to military reminiscences; a chapter is occupied with military criticisms; two more are given to Reconstruction under Johnson and under Grant. It is these latter which have the greatest political value; which reveal most clearly the ideas of political dominion and political vengeance which had possession of General Taylor's mind. But there is hardly a page, there certainly is not a chapter, in which proofs of the same spirit do not occur. They may be taken at random. It may be worth remarking that General Taylor, like so many other Rebel commanders, has an admiration for General McCiellan, whom he enlogizes in handsome terms. His most dangerous enemies were not in his front, says General Taylor. His enemies were "a people blind with rage, an ignorant and meddlesome Congress, and a wolfish horde of place-hunters." This strikes the key-note of General Taylor's appreciation of those to whom he was opposed. He has a talent for vituperation and a store of contumelious adjectives and nouns. of which he is never sparing. He describes General Pope as an officer whose effrontery, while danger was remote, was equalled by helplessness while it was present, and menducity after it had passed. The annals of despotism (Lincoln's excepted) scarce afford an example of the elevation of such a favorite, but President Liucoln's confidence was engaged by Pope's talent for the relation of obscene stories. Secretary Stanton is painted as "a spy under Buchanan, a tyrant under Lincoln, a traitor to Johnson, as ernel and crafty as Domitian," and as perishing from a sense of guilt-the guilt, no doubt, of crush-

ing the Rebellion. This official Old Man of the Sea kept his seat on This official Old Man of the Sea Rept his seat on the Presidential neck, never closing crafty eye nor traitorous mouth, and holding on with the tenacity of an octopus. . . In the end conscience, long dormant, came as Electro (1) and he was not; and the temple of Justice, on whose threshold he stood, escaped profacation.

Thaddens Stevens was "deformed in body and temper like Caliban." Henry Winter Davis, "with the head of Medusa and the eye of the Basilisk, might have represented Siva in a Hindoo Temple. Attorney-General Hoar was "ignorant of law, selfwilled and vulgar." The President appointed him Chief-Justice, "but the Senatorial gorge, indelicate as it had proved, rose at this, as the easy-shaving barber's did at the coal-heaver, and rejected him. Senator Morton is "the Couthon of his party," but one of the few Radical leaders who left his hands clean of plunder." General Dix is the "Vicar of Bray of American politics." President Johnson had "a wolfish desire for vengeance." Mr. Biaine, guilty of converting the power of his great place into lucre, was exposed, but escaped by "mingled chicanery and audacity;" and "called on his people PREMATURE INQUIRY.—Charles: "What did the spring suit cost you, Jack!" His Friend: "Can't say, dear boy—baven't been summoned for it yet." to save the lustre of his loyalty from soil at the

women shed tears of joy, such as in King Arthur's day rewarded some peerless deed of Galahad. In truth, it was a manly thing to hide dishonorable plunder beneath the prostrate body of the South. The Emperor Commodus, in full panoply, met in the arena disabled and unarmed gladiators. The servile Romans applauded his easy victories. Ancient Pistol covers with patches the ignoble scabs of a corrapt life. The vulgar herd believes them to be wounds received in the Gallic wars, as it once believed in the virtue and patriotism of Marat and Barrère.

These, however, are only individuals. Let us see what General Taylor has to say to Englishmen of the Republican leaders as a body. For sharp words against carpet-baggers he may be excused; but for all the deeds of the carpet-baggers he holds the North responsible.

Divines, moralists, orators, and poets throughout the North commended their thefts and bade them God-speed in spoiling the Egyptians.

The Senate is likened to "slobbering Claudius." and the majority, admitting Kellogg, became guilty of perjury, and was inspired by hatred of the South.

"Twelve years of triumph have not served to abate the hate of the victors in the great war. The last Presidential campaign was but a crusade of vengeance against the South." Just as Northern soldiers were "brigands," so the Republican representatives of the North are "Senatorial byenas." Moreover:

The leaders of the radical masses of the North have inflicted such countless and cruel wrongs on the Southern people as to forbid any hope of disposition or ability to forgive their victims; and the land will have no rest until the last of these persecutors has passed into oblivion.

Still more availability. Facilishman are told that

Still more explicitly, Englishmen are told that during President Johnson's reign, Congress was " making a whipping-post of the South, and inflicting upon it every humiliation that malignity could devise." That is the political condition of the North. Socially it is no better; if possible, is worse. England is given to understand that the East and the North have paid and are paying the penalty of their crimes. Here is a sketch of Wash-

ingtou:

The martial tread of hundreds of volunteer generals, just disbanded, resounded in the streets. Gorged with loot, they spent it as lavishly as Morgan's buccaneers after the sack of Panama, Their wemen sat at meat or walked the highways resplendent in jewels, spoil of Southern matrons. The camp-followers of the army were here in high carnival, and in charater and numbers rivalled the attendants of Xerxes. Courtesans awarmed everywhere, about the inns, around the Capitol, in the antechambers of the White House, and were brokers for the transaction of all business. Of a tolerant disposition, and with a wide experience of earthly wickedness, I did not feel called upon to cry aloud against these enormities, remembering the fate of Faithful; but I had some doubts concerning divine justice; for why were the cities of the plain overthrown and this place suffered to exist?

Nor is New-York any better. General Taylor

Nor is New-York any better. General Taylor knows it well, for, as he tells us, he was much there, and had dear friends in that city; whom he thus describes:

The war had afforded opportunity and stimu-The war had afforded opportunity and stimulated appetite for reckless speculation. Vast for tunes had been acquired by new men, destitute of manners, taste or principles. The vulgar insolence of wealth held complete possession of public places, and carried by storm the citadels of society. Indeed, society disappeared. As in the middle ages, to escape pollution honorable men and refined women (and there are many such in the North fled to sanctuary and desert, or like early Christians in the Catacombs, met secretly and in fear. The masses sank into a condition that would disgrace Australian natives, and lost all power of discrimination.

And after an enumeration of individuals whom he dislikes, General Taylor adds:

The years of Methuselah and the pen of Juvenal would not suffice to exhaust the list, or depict benighted state into which we had fallen; but it can be asserted of the popular idols of the day that, unveiled, they resemble Mokanna, and can each ex-

Here, judge if hell, with all its power to damn, Can and one curse to the foul thing I am! In a word, society was in a state of "general cor-

ruption," and social life in New-York resembled the "orgies of harlots and burglars."

Do not suppose that these landscapes are allowed to stand alone. General Taylor is an artist in his kind; he understands the force of contrast, knows how white sets off black, and how a view of celestial brightness will color this glimpse into the bottomless pit. The South, on his canvas presents a spectacle of unselfish virtue, deserving of unlimited

During all these years, the conduct of the South ern people has been admirable. Submitting to the inevitable, they have shown fortitude and dignity, and rarely has one been found base enough to take wages of shame from the oppressor and maligner of his brethren.

modest, and determined to steer clear of politics. Afterward "the Radical Satan took him up to the high places and promised him minion over all in view." Neither then nor ever was the South provoked into any wrong doing. There was never any "Ku-Klux. "I failed, after many inquiries, to find a single man in the South who ever heard of it, saving in newspapers." General Taylor is nevertheless willing to admit that there were " many acts of violence." 'Admit" is not the word; he asserts it, proclaims It, justifies it.

When ignorant negroes, instigated by pestilent emissaries, went beyond endurance, the whites killed them; and this was to be expected! The breed to which these whites belong has for eight centuries been the master of the earth wherever it has planted its foot, etc., etc.

There is no need to add to this General Taylor's glowing enlogies on the Rebel leaders; on Davis, Johnston, Jackson, Lee and the rest. Nobody will think the worse of him for liking his old comrades. I quote only a paragraph on Lee for a different pur

steadfast to the end, he upheld the waning for-tunes of the Confederacy, as did Hector those of Troy. Last scene of all, at his surrender, his great-ness and dignity made of his adversary but a hum-ble accessory; and if departed intelligence be per-mitted to take ken of the affairs of this world, the soul of Light Horse Harry rejoices that his own culcay of Washington. 'First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen', is now by the united voice of the South, applied to his noble sen!

Is that so? Is it true that the man who was all but the destroyer of his country supersedes in the South the Father and Savior of his country? Does General Taylor in this and the other expressions I have quoted speak for the South? Is his view of the Government and of the war and its consequences their view? Do they share the bitter resentment, the unforgivingness, the impatience of defeat, the hope of revenge, which inspire his language! He was by no means, to take his own account, an original Rebel. He describes himself as retiring to his estate on the secession of Louisiana, determined to estate on the secession of Louisiana, determined to accept such responsibility only as came to him unsought. He has since lived in the North and lived abroad. He had every opportunity to root out of his soul the matice and uncharitableness which solitary broading over wrongs might engender. But from beginning to end of his book, there is not, so far as I know, one expression of loyalty to the Union, one regret for his part in the Rebellion, or one hint of a perception that the rebellion was a crime and a blunder. The question which he forces upon the attention of the Government and of the whole North is this, then; whether he represents or misrepresents his fellow-countrymen of the South. If he misrepresents them, let the leaders of the South, solid or otherwise, say so—let the South. If he misrepresents them, let the readers of the South, solid or otherwise, say so-let them disown and repudiate him. If he represents them truly, let them say that. The Northern people will then have a clearer view of the political future before them and of the political duty they have yet to discharge.

G. W. S.

have yet to discharge.

G. W. s.

[As will be seen from the above, it never once occurred to our correspondent as possible that a reputable New-York publisher could have been found to bring out the mass of school-boy rhetoric, virulent abuse of countrymen, passionate defence of rebels, and snobbish sneers at the soldiers of the Union which he has here described. Late as his letter comes, therefore, we prefer to print it as it stands, that the rebel sympathizers of New-York and their sympathetic publishers may get ome idea of the guise in which they appear to their loval countrymen beyond seas .- Ed.1

PLEASANT ALTERNATIVE.—Stranger: "Here! You! We can't pass your oz!" Rustle: "Carn't ye! Let'un pass yew, then." Stranger: "No impudence, sir. The pass isn't wide enough for both." Rustle: "Bain't 11 Well, I leaves it to he. Mebbe he'll toss ye for it!"—[Funny Folks.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC CANDLE.-According to the English patent specifications, Mr. Edison's electric candle is in the form of a slightly tapering hollow cylinder, divided vertically, except at the upper end. By this arrangement he claims that uniformity and complete incandescence are secured as the electric current passes up one side and down the other. At the base of the cylinder, which is enlarged for the purpose, the electric conductors are connected. A thermal circuit regulater, which has been described in an earlier patent recently published, is attached at the bottom of the candle, and is so arranged that if the current becomes excessive the regulator becomes heated, and consequently expands so as to pring a movable spring into contact with the adjusting screw of the illuminating apparatus, and thereby diverts the current and lessens its action on the light. Mr. Edison specifies the materials of composition and method of manufacturing the light-giving substance, the essential condition of which is necessarily its power to resist fusion by the heat developed in the passage of the currents. Metals, or oxides of metals, are made use of, which produce in a comparatively large candle sufficient resistance to render the whole incandescent. Finely-divided metal or particles of metal candescent. Finely-divided metal or particles of metal having a high melting point are caused to adhere by earthy materials such as magnesium, or zircon oxides, or magnetic oxide of iron, or other substances that are with difficulty fused. The oxides of metals may be obtained by chemical precipitation or otherwise, and the candle is moulded either in a dry or most condition by pressure. The fine particles of metal may be platinum, irrichnum, rathinum, or other metal that can only be melted at a high temperature. The cartaly materials are infusible, such as oxide of magnesia. zirconium, lime, silica, boron, or other suitable material.

RECOIL OF GUNS .-- An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of recoil of guns during the first in-stants after the charge is fired, has, lately been brought before the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry by M. Sebert. It is termed a veloc meter, and consists essentially of a strip of flexible steel, soot-blackened on its upper surface, and capable of being pulled in a horizontal slide, by a steel wire conneeted with the gan on the carclage. Above it is a tun-ing-fork (with arms parallel in horizontal direction) kept vibrating electrically. This can be depressed so that small steel style on one of the arms comes in contac with the strip, and as the strip is pulled along in the motion of recoil the style produces a wavy trace, from which the velocity of recoil at each moment can be accurately defineed (the rate of vibration of the fork being known). M. Schert adds to the apparatus certain pieces whereby the duration of course of projectiles, ettler in the bore or in the air, can be exactly measured at the

MAN IN THE INTER-GLACIAL AGE .- Mr. Sydney B. J. Skertchly, of the British Geological Society, has been contributing a series of interesting articles to The English Mechanic on the ever fresh topic of the an tiquity of man. His closing essay he sums up as follows: "The question whether man was or was not in existence during the great cycle of the glacial period is settled in the affirmative. The evidence is so clear, and has been obtained in such widely separated areas, that it would be astonishing it is not universally accepted, did we not know that such has been the history of all scientific discovery. In the year 1833 the evidence of man's contemporaneity with extinct mammais was as complete as it is to-day, but for thirty years it was disregarded. Can we wonder, then, that the belief in the inter-glacial age of man makes but slow progress!' Following Lubbock's "Prehistoric Man," Mr. Skertchly has these great divisions: (1) Historic Period, (2) The Iron Age, (3) The Bronze Age, (4) The Neolithic or Stone Age, and (5) The Palmolithic or Drift Age, the most anclent of all. The first four periods, Mr Skertchly classi fies as post glacial; the last he believes to be glacial This glacial age he subdivides into four periods of excessive cold and lee, represented respectively
by the Lower Boulder Clay, the Chalky Bealder Clay, the Purple Boulder Clay and the
Hessle Boulder Clay—the first-named being the
earliest. Between these formations Mr. Skerichly
places three inter-glacial periods, the Early, Intermediate and Late Palacoitine. Accepting Croil's theory of
the origin of climatic changes, the glacial period began
about 200,000 years ago, and ended about 80,000 years
ago. This would make the age of the early Palacolthic
period about 150,000 years, and to this period Mr.
Skerichly believes the first recognized traces of man
clearly believes This glacial age he subdivides into four periods of ex

A NEW NEBULA AND A LOST PLANET.-Dr. Temple, of the observatory of Arceir, Fiorence, anounces his discovery, on March 14, of a new nebula, which he at first mistook for a faint comet. Its position for 1879 is R. A., 11h. 18min. 5sec. N. P. D. 86° 1'-4. Dr. Temple describes it as a double nebula with two small but distinct nuclei from 15" to 20" apart, and he adds that nebula Herschel II. 32, which is in the vicinity, is much smaller and fainter than the one just discovered. It occasionally happens that celestial bodies are lost as well as found. This has occurred several times in the case of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter, which now number nearly 200. There is one of these, however, which, according to Mr. Proctor, astronomers would regret to lose. This is the Pianet Hilda, which travels in a much wider orbit than any of the others, and can give more exact information respecting the mass of Jupiter than any other member of the solar system, coming his brethren.

This period includes the Presidency of General Grant, whom General Taylor before 1868 found

much more fully at certain times under his i Unfortunately, Hilda has been searched for his first return to opposition, and astronomers fear that the planet is for the time being, lost.

LITERARY NOTES.

Old Cotton Mather's "Diary," a work which ought to possess greater interest than almost any of his manifold published works, is said still to be in manuscript. What a tale of witenes, fire and brimstone might it not unfold !

Henry Gréville's new Russian story, "Markof," which was announced in this column a month ago, will be ready at T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in a few days The translation has been made by Miss Helen Stanley, nd the book is published in this country and in Franc

Of the making of books there is no end. A catalogue of all the books published in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1878 and including the more than six thousand titles. And the past year was one of almost unparalleled depression in the English book trade.

The first volume of Sampson Low & Co.'s "Hundred Greatest Men " is just out in London, and is devoted to poets, dramatists and novelists. The following is the list of them: Homer, Pindar, Æschylus Sophocies, Euripides Aristophanes, Menander, Lucre virgil, Dante, Rabelais, Cervantes, Shakespeare Milton, Molière, Goethe and Scott. The introductory essay, which is on "Poetry," was written by Matthew

A literary periodical published in Hungary under the name of the Journal de Littérature Comparée prints in the current number what is claimed to be a hitherto unpublished and unknown sonnet of Petrarch M. Podharszky, of Paris, found it in an old codex of the San Marco Library at Venice, and after searching through a dozen editions of Petrarch in the National Library at Paris, printed in all centuries, he failed to find this particular sounce in any one of them. Ex-perience has not given the early copyists a first-rate reputation for accuracy in transcribing manuscripts which throws some doubt up.n the genuineness of it, but this is believed to be the only possible room for

Henry Holt & Co. have in preparation a history of American politics, by A. Johnson, of New Bruns wick, N. J., which promises to supply a need which has long been felt, particularly by young men, who have found it difficult to acquaint themselves with the past history of parties in their own country. Mr. Johnson's book gives a concise statement of the rise, growth and decline of parties. It will make a volume of about 150 pages. The house expect to have it ready in two or weeks, and will add it to their "Handbook Series." They also have in press for issue in the same series, but at a later date, a work on mechanics, by Professor R. S.-Ball, of the University of Dublin. The new place of business of the Messrs. Holt, at No. 12 East Twenty-teird-st, Madison-square, has been very hand-somely and conveniently arranged after the quiet and elegant English manner, and is now in complete order.

Mary Carlyle Aitken, the daughter of Thomas Carlyle's sister, who is to marry her cousin, the son of Carlyle's brother, has, besides giving help as secretary to her illustrious uncle, been something of a maker of books herself. She has published through Macmillan & Co. "Scottish Song," being a selection of the choicest lyries in the literature of Scotland. Miss Aitken, in the introduction, explains that the smallness of the space at her command, while permitting her to exclude such songs as she deemed inferior, has compelled her to leave out many excellent songs of Burns, " whose name will hearts in the world." She should have preferred to make Burns's songs the foundation of the collection, but they have been so often printed, and are so well known that it has been thought advisable to introduce then rather as a spice than as the pièce de résistance." She quotes Carlyle's remark on Burns : " It will seem a small praise if we rank him as the first of all our song writers; for we know not where to flud one worthy of being second to him." The volume was compiled in 1874, and the introduction is dated from Chelsea.

The first complete edition of the "Diary" of immortal Samuel Pepys was recently finished in edited from the MS. by Dr. Mynors Bright, and a very thorough index, cited as a model of ladex work, has been added to it. Nearly the whole edition was sold be fore it was published, and there are said to be reasons

ordinarily seen has been added to the Chandos Classics. To the same series has also been added the diary of Evelyn. One of the latest of Evelyn's entries is the following interesting note: "This day died Mr. Sam. Pepys, a very worthy, industrious, and curious person, none in England excelling him in knowledge of the Navy, in which he had passed thro' all the most cousiderable offices, Clerk of the Acts and Secretary of the Admiralty, all which he performed with great integrity. Admiralty, all which he performed with great integrals.

• • Mr. Pepys had been for neer forty years so much my particular friend that Mr. Jackson sont me compleat mourning, desiring me to be one to hold up the pall at his magnificent obseques; but my indisposition inder'd me from doing him this last office." A private library, recently sold in this city, contained a copy of the Braybrooke edition of Pepys of 1828, well-known to be imperfect and described by Alibbone as "now almost worthless," with a note in the catalogue declaring it to be "the rare best edition.

The British Museum has just acquired two celebrated papyrus scrolls which had formerly been in the possession of private owners. They are a portion of the Orations of Hyperides, and what is known as the "Bankes Homer." The "Homer" takes its name from William J. Bankes, who in 1821 purchased it on the Island of Elephantine, in Egypt, and consists of a roll of papyrus 7 feet and 8 inches long by 10 inches wide, and ontains the text of the last book of the " litad," beginning with line 127. It has been assigned to the time of the later Ptolemies; but corrections of a later date have been added. The scroll has been well preserved and is been added. The scroll has been well preserved and is in one unbroken length. The Museum was already the possessor of the greater part of book XVIII. of the "Hilld" on payrus that belongs probably to the first century. It was purchased in Alexandria, and had been found in a tomb near Monfalat. The "Hyperdes" scroll is 11 feet iong and 1 foot wide, and was found in excavations in Western Thebes. It is written in clear, neat characters, and astes from the first or second century B. C. A writer who has seen it says it is "a wonderfully well preserved specimen of antiquity."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Nineteen missionaries have died in China within a year.

The successor of the late Dr. DeKoven in the presidency of Racine College, will be the Rev. Dr. Stevens Parker, who recently resigned the rectorship of an Episcopal Church in Elizabeth, N. J.

In this State there are 1,223,000 Roman Catholics, and in the archdiocese of New-York City, which includes several suburban towns, there are 600,000. The number of priests in the archdiocese is 250. In France there are fifty unauthorized Ro-

nan orders which possess a total of 398 houses and 7,414 members. The most numerous or for is that of the Jesuits, who have sixty houses and 1,497 members. Too Capacidus have thirty-one houses and the Franciscans twenty-six.

Preparations for a Sunday-school assembly in Minnesots are making on a very large scale. An en-tire pennisula, comprising 225 acres and extending into one of the lakes, has been purchased; \$14,000 are to be expended on a hotel, and a navillion is to be erected with seating capacity for 3,000 people. It was recently said that no new heathen

temples were now building in Northwestern India, but a Presbyterian missionary writes home that the people are "still mad on their idols; almost every how them; new temples are constantly being built in honor of these idels, and the religious bathing-places and as-sembly grounds are crowded." The Presbyterian con-verts in a province having a population of 7,000,000, number 300. The heart of the late Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, was quietly taken a short time ago to

the little village of San Felice, in Savoy, where he was born, and deposited in the church according to the directions given in his will. The Archbishop of Chambery and three prelates from neighboring dioceses were preent. The heart was contained in an urn, which was deposited in a niche specially prepared to receive it, sind of black marble with an appropriate inscript was placed near the spot. At Orleans a statue of t famous bishop is seen to be set up in the cathedral. More than 100,000 pilgrims visit every

year the monastery at Kiev-the richest and most fa nous of Russian shrives. It was from the monks of this monastery that Alexander I., during his wars with Napoleon, borrowed, 1,000,000 roubles, giving for the loan his personal bond. When his son Nicholas came to the throne, he soon visited Kiev and was presented by the monks with this bond, but he begged them with much emotion to preserve the valuable souvenir with the createst erre. reatest care.

It is expected that about 700 delegates will in attendance during the three days' session of the State Sunday-school Association at Kingston, June 3, 4 and 5. The indications are that this will be one of th largest Sunday-school gatherings ever held in this State, since every county will probably have a full represen tation. The Rev. Drs. John Hall, Thomas Armitage, William M. Taylor, and T. L. Cuyler are among those who will be present.

One Herr Miarka is the proprietor and editor of a religious newspaper in Upper Silesia, Prussia. He announced in a late number of his paper that he had just returned from Rome, and had brought with him a quantity of earth from the graves of the Holy Martyrs. ome of the sacred earth which St. Helena brought from Golgotha to Rome, and several packets of seeds and congoins to Rome, and several packets of seeds and cuttings of plants from the garden of the Vatrean. These precious objects he offers as premiums to sub-scribers for his periodical. He prints a religious al-manae, and to persons who purchase this he promises some of the Golgotha earth, "the most seered of all carch."

Governor Hoyt was once a student under he late Dr. Reuben Nelson, and in February last, when Dr. Nelson died, he addressed a letter of condolence to Mrs. Nelson, now first published, in which he said: Personally, I cannot relate the impression Dr. Nelson made on my own mind and my own course of life. He has always been present to me in his benignant interest, and in his strong, unyielding, though inoffensive, championship of the right. Few important steps have been taken by me without the conscious inquiry of myself, 'What would Dr. Nelson say of this t' I could not per-mit this occasion—solemn to yourself, lamented by ali-to pass without venturing to express to you the respect, the affection, the honor in which I hold the memory of your husband."

Waldensian preachers recently posted upon the walls of Rome various anti-Catholic placards, one of which dended that the Virgin Mary was the " Mother of God." Intense displeasure was thus given to th Catholies, and the Cardinal Viear took steps to organize a series of ceremonies to testify the belief of Catholics in the dogma, and to make public reparation for the insult conveyed in the placards. The first ceremony was held in St. Mary Major, with a pilgrimage from St. John Lateran to the Basilica of Santa Croce and from thence to St. Mary Major. Thousands of people took thence to St. Mary Major. Thousands of people too, part in the pilgrims reciting prayers and chanting litaue while they marched. In St. Mary's the hymn "Av Marin Stella" was sung by the choir, and sixty gentle men held waxen torches before the confessional. Son, 200 persons or more, says a correspondent, "too part in this mouster demonstation without confusion of disturbance." In the evening several churches am houses in the city were lliminated.

Mr. Moody is satisfied that tabernacle work outside of churches in the large cities is a mistake, since it has often happened in his experience that the converts have not attached themselves to any courch. It is better, he believes, to address small audiences in the churches where the results of his work will be more certain to remain. Mr. Moody will pass the coming summer at Northfield, and early in the Autumn will go summer at Northfield, and early in the Autumn will go to St. Louis, where he will remain six months, having the aid of Mr. Saukey, who returns from England. Mr. Moody was recently in Boston, and at a reumion of Christians he said if he understood this Caristian life it was a battle. He had been in the light twen ty-four years. He started with the idea that after he was converted all he had to do was to fold his arms and "float right along into Heaven." But he soon found that the Gid Man was not dead in him, that the flesh still lived, and that the world and the devil were yet alive. From his experience and from careful reading of the Bible he had learned that when a person is converted he has only enlisted; the weary marches, the hard fights, the wilderness, the deserts and the mountains are all before him.

CABINET RUMORS.

GOSSIP ABOUT JUDGE DILLON AND SECRETARY M'CRARY-ST. LOUIS SUPPOSED TO HAVE A CANDIDATE.

Washington, May 21 .- A statement which purports to be authoritative, is published to the effect that Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court for the VIIIth district, which includes Mis souri and Iowa, has announced his determination to resign in order to accept a law professorship at Columbia College, New-York, and that Secretary McCrary has been tendered the position to be made vacant on the bench. Coupled with this statement is the announcement that it has already been de cided to tender the War Secretaryship to some Southern man. This whole story is without foundation. Judge

Dillon has not yet made any intimation of his intention to resign, although little doubt is entertained that he will do so, because he has it in his power to secure for himself a much pleasanter and more profitable position. As to the intention of the President to tender the vacant place to Secretary McCrary, and as to the willingness of the latter to accept, the matter has never yet been mentioned in official circles. No word or hint of such prospective changes has passed between the President and Secretary McCrary. The friends of the latter have been talking the matter over for several days. This fact, in connection with the well known tastes and which prevent its reproduction. The part of the diary undoubted fitness of Secretary McCrary for a

position on the bench, farnish the sole foundation for the statement thus far.

It is not impossible that a series of events may some time be realized such as is rumored, but like the majority of rumored Cabinet changes, there is at present nothing except guess work about the matter. An intimation has been received that St. Louis would, at the proper time, present her claims for the vacancy which Judge Dillon's expected resignation will create. No pressure has as yet been brought to bear upon the President from any direction.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

direction.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—The May session of the Legislature when the Governor-elect will be duly inaugurated, will be held in this city on Tuesday next The military parade promises to be unusually fine. All the troops from Fort Adams under command of General Vodges will be in line, in addition to those belonging to the State militia. The county caucuses will be held on Monday evening. There will be a lively contest for the Speakership. One of the leading candidates is Mr. Henry H. Fay, of this city, brother-in-law of Mr. Jack son S. Schultz, of New-York. The other candidates are W. A. Pierce and Henry J. Spooner. Governor Van Zandt will hold a reception at his residence, on Tuesday afternoon. The new city Government will be organ

afternoon. The new city Government will be organized Jube 3.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New-York, is spending a large amount of money in beautifying his new estate at this place. He has recently purchased 210.434 feet of land adjoining his groves near Ochre Point. He paid \$19.000 for the land, which added to the sum he originally paid for his building site, makes about \$225,000 which the owner of Parole has paid for his land. His house cost about \$80,000 exclusive of the furniture.

John W. Forney's son, Lieutenant Forney, U. S. N., has been ordered to the torpedo station at this place, for instruction. The new class, whose names were recently printed in the Washington dispatches of The Thubure, will officially report to Captain F. M. Ramsay, the commanding officer at the station, June 1.

Pofessor Cook, of Harvard College, has taken a cottage at Conanicut Park for the Summer, and Professor Charles W. Suields, of Princeton College, will spend the season at the Woodward Cottage at this place, which he has just rented.

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